

NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Service
Specialty Crops Program
Market News Division

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HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 2018

IN VOLUMES OF 10,000 POUNDS OR GREATER UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

Prices paid to beekeepers for extracted, unprocessed honey in major producing states by packers, handlers & other large users, cents per pound, f.o.b. or delivered nearby, containers exchanged or returned, prompt delivery & payment unless otherwise stated.

- REPORT INCLUDES BOTH NEW AND OLD CROP HONEY - (# Some in Small Lot --- +Some delayed payments or previous commitment)

ARKANSAS

Soybean	Light Amber	\$1.68		
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CALIFORNIA

Orange Blossom	White	\$2.50	-	\$2.75
Orange Blossom	Extra Light Amber	\$2.75		
Orange Blossom	Light Amber	\$2.40		
Clover	White	\$2.08		

DAKOTAS

Clover	White	\$1.98	-	\$2.08
Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$2.08	-	\$2.10

FLORIDA

Gallberry	Extra Light Amber	\$2.40	-	\$2.45
Mixed Flower	Extra Light Amber	\$1.80		
Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$1.70		
Palmetto	Extra Light Amber	\$2.40	-	\$2.45

KANSAS

Canola	White	\$2.08		
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MISSISSIPPI

Gallberry	Light Amber	\$1.80		
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MONTANA

Clover	White	\$2.08		
Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$2.05		
Spurge	Light Amber	\$1.65		

Prices paid to Canadian Beekeepers for unprocessed, bulk honey by packers and importers in U. S. currency, f.o.b. shipping point, containers included unless otherwise stated. Duty and crossing charges extra. Cents per pound.

Clover	White	\$1.40	-	\$1.41
Mixed Flower	White	\$1.40		

Prices paid to importers for bulk honey, duty paid, containers included, cents per pound, ex-dock or point of entry unless otherwise stated.

ARGENTINA

Clover	White	\$1.28	-	\$1.39
Clover	Extra Light	\$1.28	-	\$1.39
Mixed Flowers	White	\$1.20	-	\$1.40
Mixed Flowers	Extra Light	\$1.19	-	\$1.25
Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$1.18	-	\$1.20

BRAZIL

Orange	Extra Light	\$2.17		
ORGANIC	White	\$1.72	-	\$1.95
ORGANIC	Extra Light	\$1.70	-	\$1.95
ORGANIC	Light Amber	\$1.67	-	\$1.92
ORGANIC	Amber	\$1.66	-	\$1.67

INDIA

Mixed Flower	White	\$0.94	-	\$1.01
Mixed Flower	Extra Light	\$0.89	-	\$0.96
Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$0.87	-	\$0.95
Mustard	White	\$0.90	-	\$1.09
Mustard	Extra Light	\$0.90		
Mustard	Light Amber	\$0.90		

MEXICO

Orange	White	\$2.35		
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UKRAINE

Mixed Flowers	White	\$1.01		
Sunflower	Extra Light	\$1.09		
Sunflower	Light Amber	\$1.09		

VIETNAM

Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$0.85	-	\$1.14
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COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING JUNE, 2018

APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV): There was good pollen and nectar flow during most of June as beekeepers continued to slowly bounce back from heavy winter losses. Virginia alone reported losses close to 60%, which is double their average. In addition to weather factors, higher levels of Varroa mites and nosema infections contributed to these higher losses. In other parts of the District a few beekeepers reported late swarms. Overall honey production was moderate. Nectar sources in June included clover, wildflowers, ash, elder, brambles, and sumac with some of these blooms occurring about one to two weeks later than normal.

ALABAMA: During June, as is typical, Alabama beekeepers began to extract the annual crop. Well into June, supers were still being added. (The arrival of the spring season was a bit late) Many beekeepers have ranked the crop as being "pretty good." Disappointingly, Alabama beekeepers suffered a higher than normal winter loss. Even into June, beekeepers were working to refurbish and refill "dead-outs." This is not a fulfilling beekeeping job to complete.

Due to the winter losses, splits were still being made at the beginning of June. Recovering colonies were checked for mite levels and many beekeepers were applying mite treatments. In Alabama, for most beekeepers, June was good – but not great - month. Most beekeepers are in good spirits.

ARIZONA: – Temperatures were at slightly above normal levels to above normal levels for the entire month of June across Arizona. The range of temperatures for the month were from a high of 117 degrees Fahrenheit in Mohave to a low of 34 degrees Fahrenheit at Grand Canyon.

During the four weeks in June, 6, 23, 0 and 7 of the 48 reporting stations received precipitation, respectively. For 2018 thus far, 4 of the 48 reporting stations are at above normal precipitation levels for the year, while 44 are at below normal precipitation levels.

Melons (Cantaloupes, Honeydews, Watermelons and mixed melons), Desert and plant bloom were the main sources for nectar and pollen in the state, with alfalfa also serving as a source.

ARKANSAS: No report issued.

CALIFORNIA: Though vegetation had begun to recover from California's drought, sources of nectar remained scarce for much of June. "June was another disappointing month due to the dry conditions of last winter," one beekeeper said, "and our bees still have not made any appreciable amount of honey this year."

Still, there was some hope as toyon and yellow thistle came into bloom. "It appears that the vegetation is starting to recover from the drought," another said. "We made a honey crop this season; not as good as before the drought, but better than it had been."

Hives for hire were moved into raspberry and blackberry pollination near Monterey and into cantaloupe fields in the San Joaquin Valley. Others saw cotton and blooming alfalfa as the main source of nectar for honey this year. "Of course, we hope the pesticide exposure on these crops is minimal so as not to impact the ability of the colonies to survive the winter," a beekeeper said.

Bees were still being fed protein patties and/or sugar syrup in areas where nectar and pollen were scarce. Beekeepers also continued to treat for varroa mites and to try to make their bee yards fire resistant as dry conditions worsened and California experienced "numerous wildfires of monstrous size." "It is a long haul to almond pollination," a beekeepers said.

FLORIDA: The month was hot with widespread showers and thunderstorms almost every day. Bee health was considered to be about average. Spanish Needle, cabbage palm and wildflowers provided sufficient nutrition in most cases. Most of the bees, at least 65-70%, had been relocated for pollination or honey production in other states. These bees will not return to Florida before late August or early September in most cases. Gallberry and palmetto honey production ended sometime early in the month, with most beekeepers expecting an average honey yield. The summer months in Florida are too hot and rainy for any appreciable commercial honey production so stored honey supplies will remain very light until cooler weather arrives in the fall. Any stored Tupelo honey continued to command very high prices with gallberry and palmetto honey prices holding about steady.

GEORGIA: The Sourwood honey crop appears to be underway and some beekeepers are dealing with lots of rain late in the month. Expectations of a decent crop this year, not high in volume, but quality should be good. Some areas are having small hive beetles and mites showing up and will be treated as soon as the honey is removed, unless it is left as food for later use. No major losses have been reported yet. The spring flow for Georgia is around fifty percent volume wise, about half of what was hoped for. The central and southern areas were faced with hot temperatures and rain. Many beekeepers will not pull the honey made in the fall and will keep it for feeding and maintaining weight and condition on the bees. Some will use this as a guide to check the health of the bees and decide if they should continue each fall.

Most hives will be pulled from the melon fields and heading for the cotton fields soon. One problem of concern has been the spraying of chemicals designed to curtail mosquito breeding. The excess drift and timing of the sprays are hurting the bees in many areas with some dying. Prices vary for wildflower. \$1.90 - \$2.00 per pound as high as \$2.65

IDAHO, COLORADO, UTAH: During the month of June temperatures were above normal across Idaho, Utah and Colorado with the exception of below normal temperatures in the area around Twin Falls, Idaho. Precipitation during June was above normal around Idaho Falls and Stanley Idaho and Southwestern Colorado. All other locations in the Three State area experienced below normal precipitation during the month of June. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, the Central areas of Idaho and Northeast areas of Colorado had near normal soil moisture conditions during June. Southern and far Northern areas of Idaho were rated as abnormally dry. It continued to be extremely dry across the entire State of Utah and Southern areas of Colorado during the same period. All areas in Utah have some level of drought conditions, ranging from extreme to moderate. The driest area in Utah seem to be in the Central and Southeastern areas of the State. In Colorado, Southern and Northwestern areas are also experiencing some type of drought conditions with the worse drought conditions showing in the Southwestern areas. Unless good moisture is received soon, bee foraging in Southern Colorado and Utah could be limited to irrigated areas during the summer months.

Most areas have now harvested that first crop of alfalfa. One issue that many beekeepers face is that farmers are harvesting their alfalfa before it has a chance to reach full bloom. This thereby reduces the nectar potential for bees to access.

Health-wise, beekeepers have indicated that their bee colonies are looking good at this time. There have been some varroa mites reported, but most beekeepers are doing what is necessary to keep mite populations to a minimum at this time. Queen bees overall seem to be doing better at this time of the year, when compared to 2017.

Very few losses have been noticed. As normal, many beekeepers in Idaho, Utah and Colorado fed supplemental blends of corn syrup and sucrose to their colonies during the first part of June until the major nectar sources matured enough to be available for the bees to utilize. Beekeepers as of late June were finished with the task of placing supers on their colonies in preparation for the expanding colonies and storage necessary. Beekeepers are hopeful for a good honey crop.

Demand for Idaho, Utah and Colorado honey continues to exceed the supply. There is continued concern from beekeepers in Idaho, Utah and Colorado on pricing going forward.

ILLINOIS: The weather in June has been hot with a good amount of rainfall. Beekeepers report that most of their bees are in good condition. Beekeepers also report the bees are feeding on wild flowers, such as Sweet Clover and White Dutch Clover. Production has started. Early production has been disappointing, but beekeepers are hopeful for increased production later this summer. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and slow at wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

INDIANA: Temperatures for the month of June were higher than average. There was a below average amount of rain. Beekeepers report that their bees continue to feed on wild flowers, such as Dutch Clover. Beekeepers report that their bees are in mostly good condition. Beekeepers report a small amount of honey flow. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and fairly good at the wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA: No report issued.

KENTUCKY: With the advent of summer wildflower bloom, Kentucky beekeepers have been harvesting honey throughout the month of June. Robbing has started in some areas due to beekeepers leaving "wet supers" for the honey bees to clean. Also, related to the robbing, reduced nectar availability due to rain has made strong hives hungry. However, clover continues to keep producing nectar, and honey bees have continued to keep bringing nectar into the hives. Wildflowers are in abundance: purple coneflowers, bee balm, coreopsis, milkweeds, Rose of Sharon, and anise hyssop are in full bloom. The mints (mountain, peppermint, cat) and borage are beginning to bloom too. With exception of first-year nucs and packages, Kentucky beekeepers have not had to feed in great quantities, if at all. Small hive beetles have begun to be a problem in a few areas since Kentucky has had rather high temperatures. Kentucky has enjoyed a reprieve from small hive beetles until the last part of June, and the few viruses in May seem to have cleared up in June. That said, it is worth noting that varroa mites are reaching threshold levels of 3 mites per 100 honey bees or higher in a few cases.

LOUISIANA: No report issued.

MICHIGAN: Bees have been busy during the month as there has been a great flow of nectar. Basswood trees are currently blooming and Sumac and Chestnut trees are winding down. Yellow sweet and Dutch clovers are also blooming with white sweet clover just getting underway. June weather has been good with enough rainfall much of the month. Demand for local honey at farm markets remains good with prices steady. Queen and nuc packages also remain strong, especially among smaller beekeepers.

MINNESOTA: During the month of June temperatures were above normal across the entire State of Minnesota. Precipitation during the same period was below normal around Saint Paul and Minneapolis and above normal across the rest of the State. Beekeepers stated that there was an adequate amount of rain across the State in June, setting bee colonies up for a good summer, if current conditions continue. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, soil moisture conditions are normal over Southern areas of the State. North Western areas of the State were experiencing abnormally dry conditions during the same period of time.

In June foraging plants included clover, wildflowers and Basswood trees. Across Minnesota these plants and trees were providing great supplies of pollen and nectar towards the end of the month. Beekeepers have indicated that their bee colonies are looking very strong at this time. Queen bees overall seem to be doing better at this time of the year, when compared to 2017. Very few losses have been noticed. Varroa mites seem to be under control. There is a high expectation that this could be a good honey production season. As normal, many beekeepers in Minnesota fed supplemental blends of corn syrup and sucrose to their colonies during the first part of June until the major nectar sources matured enough to be available for the bees to utilize. Beekeepers as of late June were finished the task of placing supers on their colonies in preparation for the expanding colonies and storage necessary for a hopeful, good honey crop.

Demand for Minnesota honey continues to exceed the supply. There is continued concern from beekeepers in the State on pricing going forward.

MISSISSIPPI: Volume of honey is considered decent to average this year. Beekeepers are gathering honey and will be checking to see if treatments will be needed as they look into the hives and observe the bees. June was hot and dry in many areas and some had plenty of moisture and rain. Prices remain strong and about steady. Honey priced \$1.90 - \$2.00 per pound.

MONTANA: No report issued.

NEW ENGLAND: New England weather for the month of June generally ranged from cool to mild with a few very hot and humid days and plenty of rainfall for ideal soil moisture conditions. Topsoil moisture levels have been perfectly suited to foster a full and complete ornamental/floral bloom. Keepers report that ideal conditions would be high humidity with 70 to 90 degree temperatures.

Frequent rainfall hurt much seasonal nectar and pollen sources especially black locust, autumn olive, staghorn and smooth/shiny sumac. Many floral, pollen and nectar sources were blooming earlier than usual such as grass clovers, honeysuckle, wildflowers, herbs, knapweed, loosestrife, catalpa, and buckwheat as well as linden (basswood), tulip popular, sumac, black locust and blooming fruit trees and vegetable crop plantings. Reportedly providing excellent bloom was berry crops especially strawberries. Vegetable crops showing good bloom were tomatoes, peppers, squash and pumpkins. The higher elevation areas have extremely high floral nectar levels such that when good summer weather occurs, these regions will offer heavy honey flow possibilities. Northern regions are now offering heavy bloom of catalpa, autumn olive, black locust, linden and tulip popular trees. The main pollen and nectar sources currently are black locust, lavender, anise hyssop, holly, cinquefoil, vetch, ailanthus, swamp dogwood, chickweed, ibota, sumac, catalpa, sweet clover as well as a variety of flowering trees and wild flowers.

Early harvested honey was reportedly some of the highest quality and lightly colored ever harvested especially from clover. Commercial beekeepers have moved pollination services from apples to cranberries. Farmers are a few weeks behind schedule on the pollination of squash and cucumbers and with the planting of corn.

Reports of swarm activity have been about normal for this time of year. In regional pocket areas where weather was clearly seasonal, colony strength numbers have increased. Clearly in many other regional areas, colony strength did not get up to speed as early as usual due to inclement weather and the cooler nights. Reportedly, some keepers lost hives due to a continuance of rain preventing bees from foraging thus there was no surplus honey stores and nectar sources were not fully processed. The wet and occasional humid conditions kept bees home bound thus honey production slowed with honey supers not filling up like we are used to seeing. Feeding is especially important on the hives that are drawing out new comb.

There are two main terms used to describe the current behavior of honeybees namely Festooning and Haplodiploidy. Festooning refers to the behavior in which young bees cling to each other, creating a lattice or chain. It is not definitively known why bees behave this way, but festooning is most common when fresh wax is being drawn. Additionally, Haplodiploidy is a genetic description of honeybees and other hymenopterans (bees, ants, wasps) where females develop from fertilized eggs and males develop from unfertilized eggs. Haplodiploidy results in females having twice the number of chromosomes as males and unconventional family trees where males have neither fathers nor sons but do have grandfathers and grandsons.

Many keepers have expressed their delight in the early extraction of extremely lightly colored honey from black locust trees and Dutch clover. The amber colored seems to be sourced from dandelion, Dutch clover and yellow sweet clover. Regionally, over the last two weeks of the month, New

England has experienced strong nectar collection however; much of the present nectar has not been capped. It seems that the “buzz words” for this June are “bad/failed queens”. Queens in packages that just don’t seem to be up to par over the last couple years and this year it seems to be pervasive, causing weak hives and/or queen less hives.

June is a major honey producing month for the Northeast. This year there seems to be an overabundance of burr comb and Propolis and mite populations are noticeably low as well. Reportedly so far, there have been very few pest problems. No American foul brood or pronounced tracheal mites infestations have been reported to date. Additionally, the varroa mite and hive beetle counts have not been high enough to seriously hurt hives. Keepers this month continue to check for diseases.

Honey production is slightly lower than normal due in large part to the earlier cooler, wet weather. June is a major honey producing month for the Northeast and keepers have lost some production time due to the periodic wet weather with most of it falling on the weekends. Beekeepers are hoping that the rest of the summer will give way to sunny weather hence, giving bees a chance to catch up. Regionally speaking, demand at all retail/wholesale outlets remains good and honey sales remain firm. Additionally, demand for local honey has been strong and slightly higher. Prices quoted for retail 1 lb. bottled units were \$9.00 to \$14.00 mostly \$12.00, occasionally higher, and 1 Quart bottled units were \$18.00 to \$22.00 mostly \$22.00, occasionally higher, inclusive of all varieties; for food service operations, prices were steady with 5 gallon units at \$200.00 to \$235.00 mostly \$230.00 and occasionally lower for both dark and light all raw and natural honey, depending on variety and quality. Additionally, current prices quoted for 1 Quart bottled units for raw pollen were \$28.00 to \$32.00 mostly \$30.00 and for raw Propolis tincture are \$16.00 to \$20.00 mostly \$18.00 for 2 ounce containers.

NEW YORK: Cooler temperatures has slowed colony growth, although record-breaking heat is in the forecast as the month comes to a close. Fortunately, bees have been getting enough nectar and pollen to fend off disease. The summer Basswood flow is expected to get underway as we head into July, which as a light summer honey, is always a customer favorite. The flow last year was extreme, so there is some concern that it may be slight to marginal this year as trees need to resupply their own resources. With the slower growth to colonies, mites seem to be of lesser concern presently; sampling will need to be done to affirm. Usually, post-basswood harvest is a good time to get into the brood nest for a good mite sample. Many beekeepers are splitting, requesting and building up yard numbers in preparation of the fall goldenrod flow, which makes up better than half of our yearly surplus. Honey sales have been good, with prices at wholesale and retail remaining strong.

NORTH CAROLINA: Temperatures in North Carolina were above normal for June with a statewide average temperature of 76.0°F. Precipitation was near-normal; overall statewide soil moisture levels were rated 3.5 percent very short, 26 percent short, 67.5 percent adequate, and 3 percent surplus the week ending July 01. The North Carolina Drought Management Advisory Council reported 7 counties as being abnormally dry.

Colonies were in fairly good condition with little swarming, disease, or pest pressures reported by apiary inspectors. However, unseasonably hot, dry weather curtailed the raising of brood and new queens, of which North Carolina operations are already experiencing a shortage. The unfavorable weather conditions also affected the availability of pollen and nectar; as a result, beekeepers are expecting a light honey crop. When available bees could be seen working Sumac across the state. Dandelion; Raspberry; Tulip Poplar; and Basswood, Linden were available in the Mountain region. Persimmon and Clovers (Ladino, White and Sweet) were available throughout the Mountain and Piedmont regions. Also, available in the Piedmont region were Aslike Clover and Vetch; while Gallberry was blooming in the Coastal Plains region.

Commercial pollinator hives in eastern North Carolina spent the month working cucurbits; while others let hives rest and restore in preparation for fall. Demand for replacement bees is fairly light due to the low availability of natural food sources.

Demand for honey exceeds supply. Retail prices at the Raleigh State Farmers’ Market remained steady and were: \$8.00 per 8 ounce jar, \$13.00 per 16 ounce jar, \$22.00 per 32 ounce jar, and \$18.00 per 44 ounce jar. Prices at the Piedmont Triad Farmers’ Market in Greensboro were: \$14.00 per 8 ounce jar. While prices at the Zebulon Farm Fresh Market were: \$12.00 per 8 ounce jar and \$20.00 per 16 ounce jar.

NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA: In June most crops more to the North were behind both last year but catching up to the average. Some crops such as potatoes were ahead of both. In most Southern areas crops were about in line with last and the average. Alfalfa was generally running well behind last year and normal. Bees have generally returned to their summer homes as honey supplies continue to be limited.

OHIO: Across the state, there are some areas where bees are actually starving, due to the rush of early bloom, and no bloom to sustain the hives currently. Ample rainfall has also kept bees in the hive, so they have been limited on what bloom they can search for. Yellow sweet clover bloom was great for a short while and white clover season just around the corner. The swarm season was mixed; some areas reported heavy activity, while others had nothing, primarily due to the lack of stores and the inclement weather. Farm market prices for local honey are fair, but not strong. Local market activity is slower than normal due to weather. Beekeepers making honey now should be busy keeping other marketers with supplies until they are able to make their own honey later.

OKLAHOMA: No report issued.

OREGON: No report issued.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Bees are bringing in nectar and pollen despite 100 degree weather. Beekeepers are fighting small hive beetles and wax moths. It appears beekeepers will harvest a decent amount of honey this year considering the rain and inclement weather from this spring.

TENNESSEE: No report issued.

TEXAS: No report issued.

WASHINGTON: Beekeepers worked with various floral sources from field crops to mountain wild flowers. Floral sources in the mountains have been lighter than normal depending on location. The weather early was generally cooler and drier in many locations but warmer in the south. As asparagus wrapped up early the cherry and berry harvests got underway. There is some discussion of water shortages late in the season with most sources more short lived. General conditions for field crops was good, although some localized flooding was reported during some of the heavy rains in the middle of the month. There has been some concern over late season irrigation for some users.

WISCONSIN: Temperatures for the month of June alternated between warm and cold with lots of rain. For the most part, beekeepers report a normal, healthy population of bees. Beekeepers report wild foliage for their bees includes Clover, wild parsnips, Basswood and Black Mustard and other wild flowers. Honey production has started and has only garnered a small amount. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and fairly good at the wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

U.S Exports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

	Year to Date		MAY 2018	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
COMB & NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -				
Austria	3,213	7,800	0	0
Bahamas, The	6,039	19,668	527	3,095
Bahrain	8,207	19,922	0	0
Barbados	10,949	67,338	3,265	19,574
Bermuda	10,025	31,382	3,211	9,490
British Indian Ocean Territory	378	3,767	0	0
Cayman Islands	2,524	12,767	0	0
China	30,536	76,133	884	4,158
France(*)	54,612	104,000	0	0
Guyana	2,068	18,452	0	0
Hong Kong	6,922	18,040	0	0
Japan	43,649	108,092	15,276	37,080
Korea, South	101,751	473,691	0	0
Kuwait	76,500	707,636	3,447	5,280
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	441	2,876	0	0
Malaysia	231	4,589	0	0
Mexico	4,355	14,208	0	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	7,026	38,204	1,306	7,830
Oman	41,306	100,263	0	0
Panama	16,978	101,788	1,959	11,745
Philippines	239,712	589,564	59,897	145,390
Saudi Arabia	952	7,153	0	0
Singapore	4,731	34,051	707	8,648
Taiwan	4,543	11,027	4,543	11,027
United Arab Emirates	67,077	171,248	0	0
Vietnam	359,074	905,040	102,707	224,275

NATURAL HONEY, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED OR SPECIFIED - - -

Australia(*)	48,699	206,211	0	0
Bahamas, The	43,142	135,511	9,798	23,781
Bahrain	996	9,313	250	4,270
Barbados	204	2,770	204	2,770
Belgium-Luxembourg(*)	8,541	20,731	8,541	20,731
Bermuda	9,547	34,132	1,470	4,100
Cambodia	1,935	12,879	1,050	4,996
Canada	372,885	1,290,468	116,241	337,721
Cayman Islands	1,000	6,642	0	0
China	3,122	13,921	0	0
Costa Rica	271	4,370	0	0
Dominican Republic	8,543	20,736	0	0
Guatemala	503	2,964	0	0
Guyana	1,629	7,996	0	0
India	482	2,688	0	0
Japan	20,884	151,260	6,250	43,732
Kuwait	262	2,870	0	0
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	1,642	5,328	0	0
Mexico	11,925	35,597	5,806	20,744
Netherlands Antilles(*)	5,783	26,210	2,268	8,594
Other Pacific Islands, NEC(*)	850	4,316	0	0
Panama	699	7,001	0	0
Philippines	74,841	213,022	2,584	15,700

Poland	3,374	23,552	0	0
Singapore	849	5,357	0	0
Taiwan	1,264	7,850	1,264	7,850
Thailand	644	4,039	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	5,328	15,941	2,774	8,510
United Arab Emirates	17,758	45,187	5,603	13,600
Vietnam	21,296	47,084	20,684	41,378
Yemen(*)	16,480	40,000	4,120	10,000

GRAND TOTAL	1,789,177	6,054,645	386,636	1,056,069
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U.S Imports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

Year to Date			MAY 2018		
Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars

WHITE HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -

Argentina	4,400,774	11,324,942	11,627,033	1,981,866	5,102,829	5,184,161
Brazil	200,745	860,036	876,097	38,337	132,101	133,047
Canada	6,446,107	19,900,940	20,092,322	1,257,013	3,891,547	3,926,009
Egypt	1,134	6,624	6,781	504	3,024	3,100
France(*)	189	2,182	2,325	0	0	0
Hungary	480	2,920	3,290	0	0	0
India	2,144,976	3,998,096	4,157,262	1,026,756	1,911,485	2,000,769
Israel(*)	1,387	4,836	4,936	0	0	0
Italy(*)	10,118	50,863	56,293	96	3,615	3,760
Mexico	460,513	1,919,640	1,934,504	274,533	1,176,374	1,190,905
New Zealand(*)	5,988	26,926	28,176	0	0	0
Poland	1,550	11,614	12,464	1,550	11,614	12,464
Serbia	1,468	8,285	8,289	0	0	0
Taiwan	96,600	189,255	198,180	40,300	69,750	73,175
United Kingdom	13,302	44,941	46,497	3,835	10,050	10,498

EXTRA LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -

Argentina	5,686,993	14,332,973	14,743,749	2,748,131	6,920,934	7,050,144
Australia(*)	147,556	311,100	323,100	0	0	0
Brazil	205,359	727,743	743,243	50,680	204,578	211,061
Canada	225,964	622,113	638,492	56,133	142,161	146,757
Egypt	1,520	7,735	7,772	0	0	0
France(*)	438	8,837	9,013	0	0	0
India	4,956,271	8,987,703	9,445,157	3,289,762	5,682,474	6,008,599
Italy(*)	2,383	17,698	19,188	500	5,120	5,489
Mexico	219,781	913,912	925,142	201,181	844,162	855,292
Poland	56,880	130,824	139,824	0	0	0
Spain	17,948	32,307	33,507	0	0	0
Taiwan	553,902	855,886	860,486	92,966	143,933	146,133
Thailand	75,600	128,520	134,520	0	0	0
Turkey	409,200	837,000	928,200	334,800	680,760	770,760
Ukraine	1,853,512	3,992,440	4,210,597	187,310	384,177	410,079
Vietnam	645,235	1,108,126	1,148,266	293,929	496,980	511,740

LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE –

Argentina	804,720	1,806,869	1,893,338	223,166	534,398	557,757
Armenia	2,053	13,842	14,804	0	0	0
Australia(*)	8,813	109,738	118,108	0	0	0
Austria	41,440	295,836	313,159	5,077	42,341	45,116
Brazil	478,683	1,823,021	1,875,381	254,925	892,338	909,586
Burma	231,900	371,861	400,128	97,500	158,440	169,440
Canada	17,218	53,670	54,071	0	0	0
China	98,600	144,190	147,094	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	82,261	238,890	248,401	11,160	35,400	37,900
Egypt	1,490	2,950	3,400	0	0	0
Germany(*)	313,689	1,472,238	1,527,688	35,838	183,526	193,326
Greece	18,150	54,404	57,104	17,394	42,782	44,982
Hong Kong	7,524	55,850	56,430	0	0	0
India	10,282,671	18,066,519	18,998,160	2,779,110	4,612,444	4,878,691
Israel(*)	1,636	10,763	11,084	0	0	0
Italy(*)	7,017	88,198	90,615	385	5,972	6,104
Mexico	63,687	230,080	239,514	56,245	202,482	210,994
Moldova	390	2,310	2,311	390	2,310	2,311
New Zealand(*)	22,841	1,186,435	1,191,240	0	0	0
Pakistan	537	3,160	3,267	0	0	0
Poland	1,873	9,255	10,837	408	2,295	2,661
Spain	45,029	244,080	253,120	156	3,291	3,357
Thailand	1,960,060	3,943,527	4,163,028	249,400	512,778	545,758
Turkey	548,492	1,122,919	1,201,239	0	0	0
Ukraine	132,163	266,250	280,550	57,923	134,106	138,206
Uruguay	130,750	322,941	334,997	19,240	44,063	44,251
Vietnam	5,942,950	9,006,162	9,578,703	1,823,050	2,704,800	2,886,652

NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED ---

Albania	239	2,012	2,163	0	0	0
Argentina	170,258	383,941	401,592	19,508	52,742	54,242
Armenia	580	3,373	3,873	580	3,373	3,873
Bosnia and Herzegovina	512	6,700	7,370	0	0	0
Brazil	18,810	70,538	72,038	0	0	0
Bulgaria	1,360	8,611	9,160	1,360	8,611	9,160
Canada	2,158	13,732	13,948	90	2,730	2,745
Colombia	2,757	24,536	25,741	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	40,725	74,500	77,682	0	0	0
Egypt	6,543	31,907	33,852	543	2,687	2,956
France(*)	9,550	110,147	116,445	686	7,538	7,849
Greece	43,801	264,486	275,621	0	0	0
India	16,344	36,000	37,500	0	0	0
Italy(*)	9,981	115,021	117,128	2,411	34,054	34,585
Kuwait	6,795	54,124	56,035	0	0	0
Lithuania	1,976	9,096	10,859	0	0	0
Mexico	39,985	122,264	125,463	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	459,351	7,248,551	7,553,598	72,347	1,347,901	1,495,351
Poland	11,682	82,234	89,045	3,149	23,435	26,176
Russia	2,377	12,853	14,924	1,457	10,770	12,655
Serbia	4,655	57,991	61,454	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	92,805	225,060	250,060	18,561	45,012	50,012
Singapore	90	2,700	2,790	0	0	0
Spain	2,362	24,335	25,817	0	0	0

Taiwan	3,314	34,066	34,870	0	0	0
Turkey	20,720	57,887	57,890	11,611	21,047	21,048
Ukraine	3,235	17,354	20,393	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,840	166,838	171,382	0	0	0
Vietnam	2,623,245	3,722,847	4,044,041	242,550	301,480	324,744
Yemen(*)	481	16,000	18,384	0	0	0

COMB AND RETAIL HONEY –

Argentina	583	10,757	11,984	0	0	0
Armenia	12,119	54,457	58,237	1,560	13,104	13,522
Australia(*)	36,818	349,481	377,867	5,434	60,422	69,063
Austria	4,334	40,577	43,379	0	0	0
Bangladesh	9,913	28,027	30,335	0	0	0
Belarus	28,536	94,058	103,464	0	0	0
Bolivia	2,366	54,678	60,711	0	0	0
Brazil	5,759	49,637	49,775	0	0	0
Bulgaria	64,305	248,977	272,770	36,822	145,528	159,426
Canada	66,089	361,545	362,828	8,778	47,243	47,547
Chile	910	6,365	7,365	0	0	0
Cyprus	672	6,672	7,871	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	16,640	47,701	49,353	8,001	24,873	25,924
El Salvador	353	2,070	2,246	0	0	0
France(*)	247,770	1,574,572	1,626,888	49,700	344,478	355,527
Germany(*)	34,775	228,969	238,412	14,547	108,558	114,658
Greece	29,882	395,992	407,328	13,039	180,215	183,556
Guatemala	816	3,700	4,048	0	0	0
Hungary	42,535	427,200	440,880	8,117	68,995	71,500
India	537,144	1,554,634	1,636,710	162,814	472,980	493,108
Italy(*)	15,165	185,834	190,100	4,579	57,576	58,907
Kazakhstan	110	4,505	4,955	0	0	0
Korea, South	120	2,946	3,113	0	0	0
Lithuania	2,936	13,960	15,356	0	0	0
Malaysia	725	8,700	17,175	0	0	0
Mexico	28,597	122,486	125,229	8,357	21,914	22,156
Moldova	1,997	10,640	11,606	540	3,435	3,680
New Zealand(*)	343,389	7,905,410	8,081,406	26,106	725,271	761,416
Poland	23,731	88,981	96,892	381	2,049	2,289
Portugal	15,670	96,470	104,484	2,522	2,238	2,401
Romania	2,007	9,113	9,974	1,512	6,039	6,233
Russia	30,737	125,741	137,903	24,207	90,932	100,025
Saudi Arabia	3,893	32,120	35,040	0	0	0
Serbia	2,212	12,365	12,918	0	0	0
Spain	256,122	1,748,614	1,798,448	77,888	475,182	489,683
Switzerland(*)	783	13,421	14,054	0	0	0
Taiwan	44,095	121,577	125,255	6,372	15,343	15,899
Turkey	353,876	1,936,464	2,005,825	120,418	372,925	385,979
Ukraine	25,045	74,920	81,673	3,323	11,600	12,760
United Arab Emirates	970	2,912	3,366	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,462	14,179	14,655	0	0	0
Uzbekistan, Republic of	16,989	59,464	65,410	16,989	59,464	65,410

FLAVORED HONEY –

Australia(*)	1,812	38,927	41,202	0	0	0
Bulgaria	9,969	34,973	36,043	0	0	0
Canada	32,900	64,947	65,367	170	5,664	5,671
China	7,539	64,016	66,653	1,000	5,300	5,629
Dominican Republic	5,682	18,259	20,797	605	5,746	6,746
Greece	533	9,005	9,371	0	0	0
India	17,536	74,528	75,528	0	0	0

Ireland	308	5,211	5,933	127	2,595	3,165
Italy(*)	1,083	18,233	19,832	181	10,894	11,043
Jordan	215	9,805	10,135	0	0	0
Korea, South	99,653	454,190	469,227	9,669	41,242	42,638
Malaysia	4	2,480	2,480	4	2,480	2,480
Mexico	2,339	3,658	3,758	2,339	3,658	3,758
New Zealand(*)	243	10,943	12,130	0	0	0
Peru	931	4,198	4,306	0	0	0
Philippines	1,346	5,490	5,936	0	0	0
Poland	180	3,942	4,061	180	3,942	4,061
Saudi Arabia	480	4,360	4,524	0	0	0
Taiwan	13,644	23,429	24,907	9,126	14,605	15,641
Thailand	16,932	72,762	73,972	10,710	43,740	44,373

ORGANIC HONEY –

Argentina	87,006	349,202	357,663	0	0	0
Australia(*)	40,525	261,952	277,900	4,404	32,040	36,806
Brazil	7,804,011	29,787,652	30,813,980	2,315,872	8,207,558	8,489,297
Bulgaria	10,912	69,974	72,441	1,000	11,000	11,648
Canada	110,060	537,846	542,733	20,061	67,583	67,775
Greece	7,691	47,613	50,580	1,125	7,050	7,675
India	37,200	128,340	131,390	0	0	0
Italy(*)	8,927	115,380	116,935	2,982	41,600	41,867
Mexico	275,214	1,243,017	1,264,477	57,421	242,197	245,400
New Zealand(*)	33,028	494,759	519,678	16,276	100,466	106,058
Poland	1,577	9,543	9,861	0	0	0
Romania	840	6,604	8,494	0	0	0
Thailand	132,300	450,387	483,368	0	0	0
United Kingdom	565	6,985	7,300	0	0	0
Uruguay	201,420	682,781	704,563	54,396	178,936	184,875
Zambia	3,155	22,258	22,708	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL

64,973,751 178,581,219 185,251,115 20,996,056 52,131,474 54,173,705

Notes:

1. Data Source: Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Statistics
2. All zeroes for a data item may show that statistics exist in the other import type. Consumption or General.
3. (*) denotes a country that is a summarization of its component countries.
4. Users should use cautious interpretation on QUANTITY reports using mixed units of measure.
QUANTITY line items will only include statistics on the units of measure that are equal to, or are able to be converted to, the assigned unit of measure of the grouped commodities.
5. The CIF Value is not included within the 13th month data loads. This means that the CIF Value will be zero (0) for any records that are inserted during this process.
6. Product Group : Harmonized